

THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Friedrich Lodge, K. of P. Owen's Hall. Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F. Ellett's Hall. Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F. Joney's Hall. Mantos Tribe, I. O. R. M. Kroe's Hall. A. W. G. Linn Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. 8th & Hull. Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T. Powell's Hall. Soldier's Home Lodge, I. O. G. T. Soldiers Home. St. Patrick's Beneficial Society 26th & Grace. Stuart Horse Guards Snyder Building.

IS THERE GOLD ENOUGH?

Fall into discussion with whom you may over the prospect of the repeal of the Sherman act, and you will probably be told that legislation of some sort to increase the currency is absolutely necessary, for the reason that there is not enough gold to form the basis of the world's currency. This very general idea is founded on what we think sufficient reflection given to the case.

It is our own opinion that the world's stock of gold in its altered and improved conditions is possibly even more than adequate to form the basis of the world's money, because railroads and steamboats and telegraphs and telephones have brought separated trades into such close communication with each other that almost all business is done through exchanges of credit instead of by transferring cash.

We know for instance that only about 5 per cent. of the business transacted through the National banks is done with cash, and there is no reason to doubt that the principle prevailing in their transactions is that which prevails throughout the country. And this is nothing but evidence of what the experience of every man who has anything to do with trade and commerce teaches him. All these see and know that as the ramifications of banking are extended the demands on standard money grow less. Just as localities have banking facilities increased they diminish their use of cash and use checks instead. Remove impediments to freedom in banking, and there will be a bank in every neighborhood that has business enough to support one. The tendency then, of our civilization is towards diminishing the uses of standard money and using instead bank credits. Large supplies of money are what is required by an imperfect and semi-civilized financial method, but as civilization and the adoption of commercial usages increase, the uses for standard money diminish. Instead then of the demand for gold as money increasing, the demand on gold to perform the functions of money is every day growing less. To a reflective mind there is a powerful evidence of this in the increasing use of gold for ornaments.

Can it be supposed that if mankind wanted all this gold for coinage that it would be permitted to find its way into ornaments? The subtle operations of the laws of supply and demand, the nice movements of which no human mind can forecast and few can trace out, these operatives would bring this gold into coinage if coinage required it. And if any thing perchance embarrassed them, human laws would force a discontinuance of the uses of ornaments that coinage might have that which it required, but we see the demands for gold ornaments go on just as of old, and we see the stock of the world's gold still furnishing all that ornamentation requires with a great amount left for all the uses of money.

It is true that at this point the free-silverite will claim that gold money has appreciated of late so as to cause a great depression in the value of everything else. But his claim makes no impression on those who think and observe, and know that prices depend on supply and demand. We know, for instance, with absolute certainty that wheat is down to its present price, because the unlimited and fertile wheat fields of the West, cultivated with modern labor-saving machines, aided by cheap railroad transportation across the country, make its production, even at the present price, profitable to the western

farmer. We know then that wheat is cheap because it can be produced and distributed cheaply, and that its price is wholly unaffected by the existing quantity of money. We might increase our paper to such point as to depreciate its value when compared with gold, and thus force wheat to \$2. per bushel in such currency, but when you brought a bushel here for \$2., and took it to Liverpool to sell it, it would still bring only 70 cents in gold.

The price of wheat would not have been raised, the value of your money would have been lowered. There is one prime fact which those who preach the appreciation of gold can never be induced to tackle. It is that no wages for labor are less now than they were thirty years ago, while all skilled labor is much higher now than it was then. Here then is the article, which is more sold than anything else, and in its more less liable to fluctuations in price than anything else, preserving its price steadily except that when skill increases, the price improves. How is it if gold has appreciated, that the price of labor does not decline but improves.

And as for the supply of gold that the earth will yield to us in the future, we take no more account of that than of the question with which so many innocent and simple people worry them—"what will the world do when its stock of coal is exhausted?" As we shall leave that question to be dealt with by those who will inhabit the world at that time, so we will leave the deficiency in the supplies of the gold mines to those who are to be troubled with it when these mines cease their customary yield. It is not with coin that people have occasion to trouble themselves. It is with the national laws that forbid them to make use of their property as a basis for credit.

Business is done by credit, and with cash. What our farmers want is banks in their neighborhoods that will lend them money upon the credit that their characters and their property entitles them to. Allow these banks to issue to the extent of 75 per cent. of their paid up capital two dollars and a half of their own notes for every dollar of gold in their vaults, and they will spring up at once to furnish a perfectly sound currency that will supply every deserving man with all that he needs.

A BAD DAY FOR THE SOUTH.

That was a most unhappy record which the South made in the House of Representatives on the vote to repeal the Sherman act, on the vote for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to one. There were 124 votes for the proposition to 27 against it, and the South furnished 70 of the 124 or considerably more than one half. How can the South expect to exercise any influence in the control of the government when she sends men to Washington to represent her, who make this solid and united attack upon every conservative, fixed and well ordered monetary interest in society? Here was the whole country prostrated in the throes of what was almost national bankruptcy, and the representatives of the whole South acting "in solid" to hurry it on and make it as bad as it could be made. Headless of the cry of every material interest in her own borders, deaf to the pitiful entreaties that went up from every city and hamlet in the land, her representatives stood solidly in ranks, demanding that the country should be flooded with dollars worth only fifty cents, to shock every interest and embarrass all commerce. Can the South wonder that the rest of the country fears and distrusts her?

Need she be surprised if the rest of the country and indeed her own thoughtful and conservative citizens be unwilling to see her dominate in federal councils, when she gives such unmistakable proofs as this of her reckless disregard of vested rights and property interests? How long will the conservative people of the Southern states allow themselves to be thus misrepresented? There is not a population in the world more orderly and conservative than the white people of the South. How then does it come about that as soon as their representatives get to Washington, they are always found cooperating with all the wild men of the nation in every move made by them to hurt the public credit, and pull down private property?

This is one of the strangest things in modern politics. The South will have to learn that she must send men to Washington who are prepared to back the public credit and oppose all invasions of private right, before she will be allowed to exercise as of old her proper voice in national affairs. So long as we find 70 of her congressmen voting to degrade the people's money, she will be denied her proper place in the control of public affairs, and even her own sons must lower their heads in shame and admit that her sentence is just.

GIVE US A PRIMARY.

It is fortunate that insufficient notice made it necessary to postpone the meeting of the City Committee Tuesday night. The delay will give the members fuller opportunity to ascertain the wishes of the Democratic voters on the question, and the more they inquire the clearer it will become to them that the voters are almost unanimous in demanding a primary election. The people believe that a "slate" has been formed and that the ward meetings will be packed to nominate that "slate." Whether this is true, or whether it is not, the people believe it to be true, and they demand their right that every man shall have his full and free opportunity to cast his vote. This is the right of every voter and this right he demands.

Now the committee had just as well understand at once, that the voters of this city are not going to allow any packed ward meetings to be imposed upon them. They demand their right to cast their votes in a primary election, and they are going to have their right whither by leave of the Committee or not. If the Committee attempts to deprive them of it, so much the worse for the Committee. The primary will be held all the same.

Summer Weakness, that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous irritation are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial.

Be sure and attend the great half-price sale which ends to night at "The Boston."

For that "out of sorts" feeling. Take Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10 cts.

A NEW ELECTRIC HEAT.

AN INVENTION THAT MAY REVOLUTIONIZE ALL METHODS.

A Remarkably Simple Principle of Electrical Energy Produces Astonishing Results Among Scientists.

A discovery so original and so wide in its practical application that it is believed to open a new and important chapter in the use of electricity for heating purposes has recently been announced from Brussels and tested at Berlin. The invention is the joint achievement of two Belgian scientists, Messrs. Lagrange and Hobe, who applied to the Imperial German patent office for patents on a new method of heating, melting and refining metals by means of electrical heat.

The means, as designated in their claim, were so simple and the results as therein described so incredible that the patent examiners demanded that before issuing the patent a practical demonstration of the process should be made in their presence. The matter was referred to an eminent and disinterested electrical expert at Berlin, who made the first essays in his private laboratory and was so delighted with the result that he asked by telegraph permission of the inventors to repeat the demonstrations before the Electro-technical society at the German capital.

Permission was readily granted, and the experiments were performed before a group of expert electricians with brilliant success. From the account given by one of the experts who was present at these demonstrations and from various other sources the following report of the new process has been derived:

The apparatus consists of a glass or porcelain vase, which may be of any size conveniently adapted to the purpose, provided with a lining of lead connected with a strong conductor of positive electricity. The vase is filled to three-fourths its capacity with acidified water. A pair of iron tongs with insulating handles is attached by a flexible conductor to the negative pole of an electrical current generated by an ordinary dynamo. With this simple and inexpensive equipment the following phenomenon is produced:

The electrical current having been switched on, a bar of wrought iron or other metal is taken up with the tongs and plunged into the water within the vase. Immediately the water begins to boil at the point of contact. The immersed portion of the iron rises quickly to a red, then to a white heat and emits a stream of brilliant light. In a few moments the heat becomes so intense that the iron melts and falls off in bubbles and sparks, leaving a clear, glowing surface in perfect condition for welding.

The heating process has been so rapid that neither the water nor the end of the bar held within the tongs has been more than slightly warmed, and the current being switched off the bar with its submerged end glowing may be readily held in the naked hand. If instead of a bar of metal a stick of carbon is used, the heat in a few minutes produces detached fragments of amorphous carbon, which prove scientifically that a temperature of 4,000 degrees Celsius has been developed. The rapidity of the heating and the limit of temperature to be reached are easily and accurately governed by the strength of the current employed, so that the whole process is under absolute control of the operator.

Divested of all merely technical phraseology and reduced to its simplest terms, the process under consideration may be explained as follows: One of the well known effects of electricity is to separate compound fluid bodies through which it passes into their primitive elements. The current passing through the tongs and metallic bar into the water decomposes the latter into two gaseous elements, oxygen and hydrogen. The oxygen is attracted and gathered around the relatively large surface of the lead lining and produces no noticeable effect.

The hydrogen, on the other hand, gathers around the immersed portions of the bar, and as this has a comparatively limited surface area it is immediately surrounded with a close envelope or jacket of hydrogen, which, being a bad conductor of electricity, creates a powerful resistance to the passage of the current, and as the heat which causes the bar to glow and melt, it is merely an application of the well known law that friction or resistance to the passage of an electrical current causes heat, and the apparent paradox of a cold piece of metal plunged into cold water rising rapidly to a melting glow is as simple and clearly explained as the incandescence of a platinum coil in a vacuum bulb.

It is as yet too early to form any definite estimate of the practical range of this discovery or its commercial value. Thus far it has been applied experimentally only to the welding of various metals, but with such success that it promises in that special field to inaugurate a complete revolution. Hitherto electrical energy transformed into heat has found but few successful applications in industry. For welding purposes it has been not only too expensive for general adoption, but it has entailed certain technical defects which have proved serious and difficult to overcome. As the temperature of the electrical furnace has been heretofore difficult to govern, the iron has often been overheated to the point of partial melting. This seriously affects its quality, as on cooling the metal does not resume its original fibrous texture, but becomes crystalline, with an important loss of tensile strength.

Another disadvantage has resulted from the fact that iron when used for practical purposes is rarely or never entirely pure, but contains some iron or less carbon. Steel and wrought iron, a certain percentage of cast iron, and when heated in the ordinary electrical furnace, where the heat is generated by the passage of the current between two carbon points, particles of loose carbon which have been detached by the current combine with the hot metal and convert it into something analogous to cast iron.

Whether it is applicable as an electrolytic process to the reduction of metals seems to be disputed. One account claims that by the cost of refining gold, platinum, copper, nickel and even iron will be reduced 80 per cent., while other authorities assert that while metallic oxides may be successfully reduced by this method no other foreign substances contained in the metal will be eliminated by it. In any event, however, the discovery of the principle that has been already demonstrated must open a wide and interesting field of research to the electrochemists of all countries.—Frank H. Mason, Consul General at Frankfurt.

President Patton gave the Princeton boys a bit of advice the other day that girls may heed as well. "Take care of your health," he said. "You may not need binomial theorems, but you will need your digestion every day."

Education of Colored People.

It is stated that the colored people of the United States support 7 colleges, 17 academies and 50 high schools, in which there are 30,000 pupils. They have 1,500,000 children in the common schools and 24,000 teachers. More than 2,500,000 of the race can read and write.—Detroit Free Press.

The last chance to get first-class clothing at half-price at "The Boston" last day.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS.

The Verbs of Existence—How They Have to Suffer and Be Stylish.



"Women are the verbs of existence—in that it is their mission to be, to do and to suffer," says a social philosopher, less polished at Oxford, than the method of Lord Lytton. "A woman sighs, I wish."

A man should say, "I wish." Doubtless many a dame, viewing this season's fashion plates, has sighed, "I wish they gave us room to breathe and see." Fancy a man in like case, who when George Washington spent his month, dressed at Oxford, let's have velvet knee-breeches, buckled pumps, silk stockings, lace ruffles and cravats to go along with it. Then the full-blossomed exquisite would be, indeed, a sight to see. But spare us point lace, shirt fronts underlaid with pale pink satin—such as a Southwestern Congressman wore at his wedding. He was not a backwoodsman nor a man who suddenly struck pay-steel either. Contrariwise, he was born with a golden spoon in his mouth, dressed at Oxford, finished in Paris from which his astounding wedding outfit was specially imported. Very naturally divorcee trod close on the heels of marriage, for what woman of spirit could long watch such rivalry in a husband on this three-trip point? Let the wise men try to make us believe that male creatures have got their fine feathers wholly through the effort to win and keep the female of their species. The Latest.

31 DAYS SPECIAL PRICES, EASIEST TERMS, PIANOS AND ORGANS.

E. S. MAIN STREET.

To night especially winds up the great half-price sale at The Boston.

Sick Headache, Biliousness and all Liver troubles cured with Dr. David's Liver Pills 25 cents a box of 25 pills. Five boxes for \$1. OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., Richmond, Va.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OPINION OF THE LANCET.

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The Payment of Insurance Brokerage.

As to the payment of brokerage, there were a few years ago in Boston one or two local insurance companies that declined to pay brokers' commissions upon business that was brought into their office, the belief of the officers of this company being that in this way they might be able to save enough money to ultimately reduce the cost of insurance. Instead of encouraging this laudable effort, the merchants of Boston were so entirely indifferent that nearly all of the business of these two companies went off their books. Even the directors of the two companies sent their own risks in through brokers, and the result was that the corporations referred to were compelled to change their method or accept the only other alternative of going out of business.

A semimutual fire insurance company began a few years ago to do a mercantile business in Boston, and trusted that the opportunity for a division of the profits among the policy holders would be all that was needed to bring in business, without the intervention of brokers. But after a pretty fair trial of the method it was found that it would not work, and the company was obliged to adopt the brokerage payment plan.

This we are informed is a matter of record, and while there are, no doubt, in Boston risks where so much insurance is required that no brokerage need of necessity be paid the rule does not hold good with a vast majority of the insured property. Middlemen in insurance, as well as in leather, boots and shoes, real estate, drug and other classes of business, are to a certain extent unnecessary factors, and it would be, no doubt, a saving if they could all be abolished, but it would be difficult to name any class of business in which they do not take an active share, and their existence and continuance may possibly be cited as proof of their necessity.—Boston Herald.

The Lost Continent of Atlantis.

Ignatius Donnelly finds a supporter of his Atlantis theory in Sir Daniel Wilson, president of the University of Toronto, who declares, after a great deal of search, that the lost Atlantis was not a myth, but that it was really the continent of America. He points out that its disappearance from view in a different way, but that is merely incidental. Donnelly's theory was that the land was submerged by some great volcanic upheaval, at 1 that from those who escaped to the continents of Europe and Asia came the tradition of the deluge. Sir Daniel rejects this explanation as being disproved by the fact that there are no traces of such volcanic action either on the continent or in the ocean bed. He believes that the ancient Egyptians, the most progressive and covered the continent, but that in the decline both of their learning and power it became lost to view and existed at the time our knowledge of Egypt begins merely as a shadowy tradition.

It is his opinion that traces of the Egyptians of those days are to be sought in the ruins cities of Central America, whose origin has never been determined or even been made the basis of any reasonable theory. Such a discovery would furnish a substantial basis for the legend of the lost Atlantis, and the theory invests those wonderful ruins with a new interest for the antiquarians.—Milwaukee Journal.

A Remarkable Eskimo Custom.

To the student in ethnology the Eskimos afford unusual interest, especially those of the coast of Greenland. Comparatively speaking, modern settlers in that frigid region, they have many of the characteristics of the people of the stone age, yet their build and facial outlines indicate Mongolian origin. They have many customs of peculiar interest, not the least among which is a remarkable reluctance to pronounce their own name before a stranger. If a white man meets a family and asks the head thereof his name, his wife will promptly answer for him or vice versa. If a child be asked its name both parents, if they are present, will reply, while the little one will stand dumb.

If but one Eskimo is about, and the same question be put to him, he will look about in a distressed way, as though seeking some one to give the desired information, and endeavor to evade the query until a member of the tribe comes up to answer it for him. If pressed, and no other course is left him, he will tell his name, but with marked reluctance. On all other subjects except their spiritual beliefs they will converse with volubility and do their best to impart information.—Philadelphia Times.

Salvini's Method of Study.

While I was busying myself with the part of Saul I read and reread the Bible, so as to become impregnated with the appropriate sentiments, manners and local color. When I took up Othello, I poured over the history of the Venetian republic and that of the Moorish invasion of Spain. I studied the passions of the Moor and of his wife, their religious beliefs, nor did I overlook the romance of Glorinda Clithio, in order the better to master that sublime character. I did not concern myself about a superficial study of the words, or of some point of scenic effect or of greater or less accentuation of certain phrases with a view to win passing applause. A vaster horizon opened before me—an infinite sea on which my bark could navigate in security without fear of falling in with reefs.—Salvini's Century.

Facts About Animal Structure.

The complexity of animal structure is marvelous. A caterpillar contains more than 3,000 muscles. In a human body are some 2,000,000 perspiration glands, communicating with the surface by ducts, having a total length of some 10 miles, while that of the arteries, veins and capillaries must be the same. The blood contains millions of millions of corpuscles, each a structure in itself. The rods in the retina, which are supposed to be the ultimate recipients of light, are estimated at 30,000,000, and Meiner has calculated that the gray matter of the brain is built of at least 600,000,000 cells.—London Tit-Bits.

A Memphis man has patented an "electrical vegetation exterminator," which is designed to kill the rank vegetation which grows along railroad beds and highways in tropical countries.

The president of the United States cannot pardon a person convicted under the laws of any particular state. His pardoning power refers only to crimes against the federal laws.

TO MY FRIENDS AND FORMER PATRONS:

I have this day sold to Mr. S. B. Dunstan the stock-in-trade, fixtures and good-will of the GROCERY BUSINESS heretofore conducted by me under the name of John W. Cooke & Co., at No. 219 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va., and bespeak for him the same liberal patronage so long bestowed upon me in the past.

NANNIE G. COOKE, Dec'd. Executor of John W. Cooke, dec'd.

Richmond, Va., August 28, 1893.

Referring to the above, I beg to announce that, appreciating the standing of the old firm of John W. Cooke & Co., I shall endeavor in every way to retain the good-will of the customers of the old concern, and to keep on hand such a complete stock of groceries as will in every way meet their demands and requirements. Mr. Jno. B. Cooke, Jr., who heretofore conducted the business, will remain with me and I hope to be able to serve his old patrons. Respectfully,

SUCCESSOR to John W. Cooke & Co.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

LEGAL NOTICES.

VIRGINIA—AT RULES HELD IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST, 1893.

P. P. Winston, receiver East Richmond Company, appointed by the Chancery Court of Richmond, the suit of "C. N. Goodwin and Als. against East Richmond Company" Plaintiff, against L. W. Cooke, Defendant.

In case and upon attachment returned executed.

The object of this suit is to recover against the defendant the sum of four thousand and two dollars and seventeen cents, and to attach the estate or debts of said defendant within the city of Richmond, and subject the same to the payment of the plaintiff's claim.

And affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant is not a resident of the State of Virginia, he is required to appear here within fifteen days after due publication hereof, and do what is necessary to protect his interests in this suit.

A copy—Teste: ALFRED SHEILD, Clerk. COURTNEY & PATTERSON and HILL MONTAGUE, P. Q.

VIRGINIA—AT RULES HELD IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST, 1893.

Erasmus W. Gates and Charles L. Brown, partners trading under the firm name and style of Gates & Brown, Plaintiffs, against W. L. Fleming, N. W. Bowe, W. L. Walters, Jr., C. B. Linney, H. L. Hoover, R. H. Fisher, J. C. Braxton, A. Cooke, George C. Walters, P. P. Barbour, J. B. Bland, C. C. Thompson and William M. Yager, Defendants.

IN CASE.

The object of this suit is to recover against the defendants damages by reason of certain fraudulent and fraudulent acts on their part. The said plaintiffs were induced to subscribe and pay for stock in the Gordon Land Company, a corporation illegally and fraudulently organized, promoted and managed by the said defendants, which said stock was and is worthless.

And affidavit having been made and filed that the defendants, George C. Walters and J. B. Bland, are not residents of the State of Virginia, they are required to appear here within fifteen days after due publication hereof, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

A copy—Teste: ALFRED SHEILD, Clerk. MARTIN & PENDLETON, P. Q.

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Grind the cream of Maryland and Virginia wheat and select the best flour from every hard wheat flour in the Union.

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C. A. CAMBRILL MFG. CO., OFFICE, No. 214 COMMERCE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

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